



NIGHT DRIVING

Common Problems

- Difficulty with visual perception
- Eyes adapting to changing levels of brightness
- Visual “Cues” at darkness are eliminated
- Darkness causes lower levels of keenness
- Smaller fields of vision
- Shortened seeing distance





NIGHT DRIVING

Common Problems

- Driver fatigue increased at darkness
- Most drivers overdrive their lights
- Glare
 - ✓ Adjust your speed to compensate for glare





NIGHT DRIVING

Glare

The human eye takes about 7 seconds to fully recover from being blinded by bright light. At 60 MPH, a car will travel 616 ft. in 7 seconds.





NIGHT DRIVING

Collision Avoidance at Night

- ✓ Make sure your eyes are well rested
- ✓ Know the range of your headlights
- ✓ Reduce speed when confronted with glare
- ✓ Dim your headlights for oncoming cars
- ✓ Keep your windshield, headlights and emergency lights clean
- ✓ Know your limitations driving at night





CONTROLLED BRAKING

- Measures the Emergency Vehicle Operator’s ability to steer and brake the vehicle at a pre-determined speed (20-25 mph) when an unexpected obstacle moves in the path of the Emergency Vehicle.
- Hands should be at the 9 and 3 o’clock positions on the steering wheel.

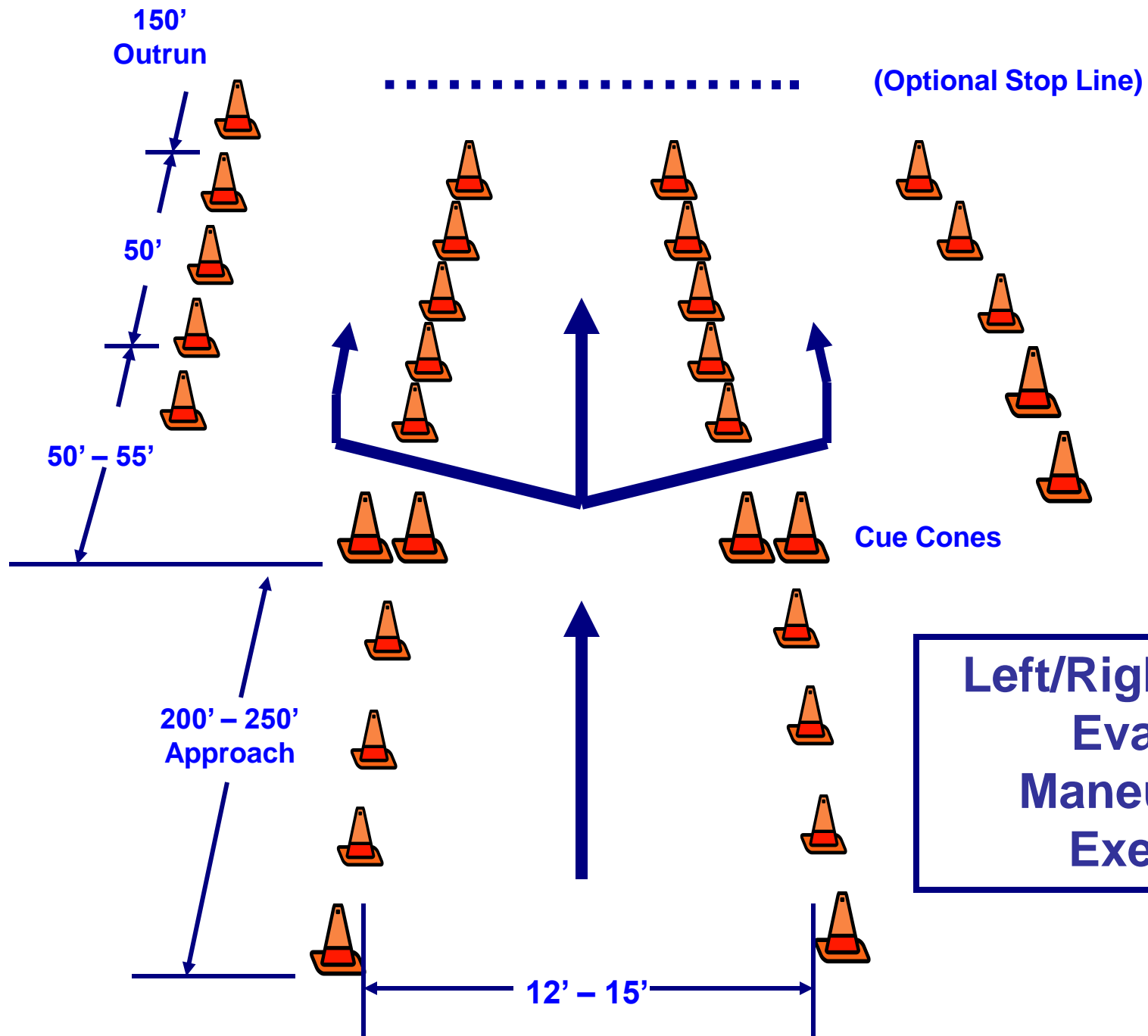




LEFT/ RIGHT LATERAL EVASIVE MANEUVERING

- Measures the Emergency Vehicle Operator’s ability to steer the vehicle at a pre-determined speed (20-25 mph) when an unexpected obstacle moves in the path of the Emergency Vehicle.
- Provides practice in taking sudden evasive actions to avoid a collision, and the reaction of the Emergency Vehicle to sudden change.







Review

- Training
- How skids occur
- Overcoming driving errors
- Types of vehicles
- Types of Brake Systems
- Types of skids
- Night Driving

